

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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NOTICE.

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SEASON 1888-9.

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CELERY, CYCLAMEN, and CINERARIA.
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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 17th August 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND CANADA.

LONDON, August 27th.
The Canadian Press criticising President Cleveland's message, declares that Canada will never submit to coercion but will maintain its rights at any cost.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*).
GENERAL BOULANGER.

Foreign newspapers regret General Boulanger's triple election, and reveal great apprehensions for the future.

(From the *Straits Times*).
ITALY AND FRANCE.

ROME, August 21st.
The Massowah question is becoming important. Signor Crispien has gone to Germany where he meets Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

BOULANGER.
PARIS, August 21st.
General Boulanger has been elected by a large majority for Commune and Charente; he narrowly missed being elected for Nord.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

COMMONS and Mrs. Maxwell and child left this forenoon for Yokohama by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *City of New York*.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Lodge, on the 4th September, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ACCORDING to the Tientsin correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury*, His Excellency Li Han Chan has been appointed High Commissioner for the Yellow River and for closing the Gap at Honan.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* reports an extensive conflagration at some villages opposite the city of Hanoi on the night of the 13th inst. During the fire, the pirates looted the villages, attacked and wounded several of their inhabitants, and carried off an immense booty.

THE Imperial Embassy which left Hue on the 28th ulto, arrived at Hanoi on the 13th inst., having journeyed by the mandarin road which traverses the provinces of Annam and southern Tonquin. The Resident General of Hanoi received the members of the Embassy in due form, and a banquet was subsequently held in their honour.

SENIOR D'ANDRADE, whose appointment as Governor of the Portuguese colony of Timor, was announced in our columns some time ago, arrived at Singapore by Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer *Avon* on the 22nd inst., en route for Dili. The new Governor is well known in this colony and Macao, as commander of the cruiser *Rio Lima*.

A FINE civet cat was shot in Kowloon on Monday. P.C. Niven saw the animal in a tree, and kept guard till P.C. Graham brought his shotgun and "potted" it. It measured one inch short of four feet, and was in fine condition. The sportsman sent it over at once to the City Hall Museum, to be stuffed. It had been cleaning out hen-roosts for several weeks.

If we can afford to wait long enough the sea frontage of the Praya will be reclaimed to mother earth by Nature herself. The stream which has no name upon any map or chart, but which empties itself immediately west of the Wellington Battery, has deposited a very considerable deposit of sand and pebbles, and has been the cause of the deposit of stones, pebbles and sand on the delta and within the walls of masonry built up to confine its passage, that a force of coolies had to be put on this morning to clear away the obstruction which has been gradually accumulating since the heavy and continuous rains of May last. Those rains washed away more earthy matter from the Channel in the neighbourhood of Bowen Road in two months than had been previously removed in ten years.

A NATIVE paper tells us that, some time ago, Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Canton, ordered a reprint to be made of the great historical work called the "Tung Kien," or Mirror of History. The work was entrusted to two Canton publishing houses, the Sui Wen Tang and the Eu Wen Chai. When ready for binding it was handed to two workmen, called Chai A-sen and Chai A-ken, to bind, but instead of binding it, they took it away to the pawn-shop and pawned it, and ran off with the proceeds of the transaction. The publishers reported the matter to the Mandarins who had given them the order, and now appears a Proclamation, signed by the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Judge, the Salt Intendant, and the Tao-tai, offering a reward of \$20 to the captor of either of the runaway, and \$10 to anyone who gives information to lead to their arrest.

At the Police Court this morning Mak A-Kop, office boy to Mr. J. F. Webster, solicitor, who pled guilty, was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour by Mr. Sercombe Smith, for the larceny of about \$200 on the 25th inst. He was handed the money to place in the safe, but instead of doing so "stuck to it."

ARTILLERY exercise was conducted this afternoon with the heavy guns of the Kowloon Battery. As far as we are aware the Government has not succeeded in finding a name for the point of land under the new British battery, but it is immediately above the Chinese village of Taiwan, and so we shall call it the Taiwan Battery till further orders.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* publishes the particulars of the journey undertaken by M. Pavle from Hanoi to the Siamese frontiers. The illustrious traveller accompanied by native guides and some friends, left Hanoi on the 31st July on board the steam-launch *Quenit*, and made for Vietri, along the Black River, where two gunboats joined them. After passing Choboo, the *Quenit* crossed one of the most dangerous rapids without any accident. The next two more rapids were passed, and the party landed at Bang-ven.

SAYS the *Shen-pao*:—"The *Chin-hat* in her trips to and from Corea uses up some 4,000 or 5,000 taels worth of coal a year. Viceroy Li Hung-chang on learning this about the beginning of July, memorialised the Throne that an additional subsidy of 50,000 taels should be granted to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company from the Tientsin Opium Likan Revenue. The Board of Revenue, to whom the matter was referred, have reported that the subsidy already granted of 15,000 taels per annum from the Tientsin Opium Likan Revenue for coal for the China Merchants' Company's fleet cannot be exceeded.

MR. B. M. CHAMBERLAIN gives the following Ailu folk-lore explanation of the absence of tigers from the island of Yesso:—Said the tiger to the fox: "Let us run a race from the top of the world to the bottom of the world, and who wins it shall be lord of the world!" The fox agreed, and off the tiger bounded, but without noticing that the fox had caught hold of his tail so as to get pulled along by him. Just as the tiger was about to reach the other end, he suddenly whisked round, in order to jeer at the fox, whom he believed to be far behind. But this motion exactly threw the fox safely on to the far end, so that he was able to call out to the astonished tiger: "Here I am. What are you so long about?" For this reason there are no tigers in Ainland.

IN Dr. H. N. Thompson, of the Army Medical Staff, who left for home this afternoon by the Canadian Pacific Co's steamship *Duke of Westminster*, this colony loses one of its most popular members. Since his arrival three and a half years ago Dr. Thompson has taken a leading part in general sport, and especially distinguished himself at the annual regatta of the Victoria Recreation Club, of which institution he was a most useful member. The genial Doctor was probably the most powerful oarsman the colony has seen for many years, and as his pluck is undoubted, the many victories achieved with "Tamson" at the stroke oar are easily understood. Socially Dr. Thompson was universally liked, and his warm heart and kindly disposition made him a great favorite amongst the Garrison. We heartily wish him *bon voyage* and hope to see him return to Hongkong some day as P.M.O.

THE *Shih Pao* says that on the occasion of the marriage of an Emperor, or of His Majesty offering state sacrifices at the Heavenly Altar, it is customary for the court of Sacrificial Worship to engage a number of boys, generally about 200, under fifteen years of age, and send them to the temples to be trained up as singers of sacred music and dancers. After two months' training they are examined by the Court of Sacrificial Worship, who select only the aptest ones for performing the required duties. In the 10th moon of the 12th year of Kang Hsi, 120 boys were selected, but as these have already reached the age of puberty, they are no longer available. In view of the near approach of His Majesty's marriage, the court of Sacrificial Worship engaged 200 boys who will be examined to-day as to their qualification. The same court has also engaged 160 boys to learn sacred music, and they will be examined on the 17th inst., when 100 of them will be selected. After selection, the boys will be placed under competent instructors, and daily be taught lessons on what they are to perform. It is required of them to be exceedingly diligent.

"WANDERER" writes to the *N. C. Daily News*:—"My attention being drawn to a statement in my letter of 16th August—"At present they are piling gold mines—average about 50 tons of ore a day, which produces in fourteen days about 450 oz. of amalgam or 12 oz. of gold to the ton." I should have added, besides concentrates. The amalgam consists of the gold and quicksilver scraped from the tables, over which the whole of the ore passes onwards to concentrators, or rubber tables which gives a very complete sifting to the ore—leaving only the heaviest particles of the ore. It is this which is called the "concentrates," and is passed through the chlorination process, and roasting to boilers. The present appliances can so treat about 30 tons each day. The concentrates on being sent to London were declared by the assayer to contain a very handsome addition to the amalgam, I have no means of knowing how many tons of ore would be necessary for one ton of concentrates. The mills are running only half time or so, for want of ore and water. In a short time the shaft will be down to the lode, and the mills will be fully supplied with ore, and also with water. On further information, of price of gold, the 50 tons of ore now crushed, would be about £387.0.0, i.e. value say \$22 (gold) per oz. As stated above, the addition of £150 per ton of concentrates would form a very considerable addition to the value of the ore. It is considered a good, paying mine at 14 oz. gold, and I give the above from the best authority, and my own observations, which may interest many who are pleased to see any fresh advance by the Government in opening up the resources of China.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN LYNCHBURST TERRACE.

The Chinese do not now burn a village to roast a sucking pig, but they do not hesitate to set fire to a building which is satisfactorily insured, although by so doing they imperil the lives and property of a thousand fellow-citizens. About 6.30 last night, as certain as anything can be, someone set fire to the cock-loft of a native shoe-maker's shop at No. 18, Lynchhurst Terrace, and then "cleared out." An alarm was quickly raised when volumes of smoke were seen issuing from the top windows, and a few minutes later the Fire Brigades were hurriedly run up. The short-handed Government Brigade, consisting of Superintendent Horspool, one fireman, six European firemen, and the drivers, and the Volunteer Brigade, under Mr. Mallory, whose hand was disabled, turned out, but from the very beginning they were regularly muddled. A jet from a hydrant was first got to work, whilst the engines were being placed in position. The floating engine was brought to the Victoria Wharf, but broke down at the outset, and two steamers had to be placed on the Praya to supply another engine in Queen's Road, which in turn forced the water up the moderate elevation of Pottinger Street to a fourth engine at the corner of Lynchhurst Terrace. Whilst this was being done, the fire which at first was comparatively insignificant, had spread downwards, and before a drop of water was obtained, had got a fair hold of No. 16, a store. The water was a very long time coming, and when a hose was at length laid it was found that a Government engine was supplying a Volunteer jet, and must be changed. At length a supply was obtained, just as the fire had leapt the narrow street and ignited the two shops opposite, occupied by Chinese carpenters. Here the Volunteers made a mistake which cost somebody a good many thousands of dollars. Nos. 16 and 18 were burning fiercely, and could not possibly be extinguished. Instead, therefore, of directing their attention from those buildings and quenching the insignificant external flames on the carpenters' shops, they kept their feeble stream hissing into the half-gutted buildings, the party-walls of which divided them from the rest of the Terrace and were substantial enough to prevent any extension. About 7.15 a couple of Government Brigade jets were going but by this time, although still burning brightly, Nos. 16 and 18 were no longer dangerous. But the carpenters' shops were one vast sheet of flame. I had been gradually ascending not unnoted, but unnoticed, when at length the firemen, from behind their improvised shelters, began to play upon it, they were badly handicapped by having glowing ruins, with falling verandahs and tiles, just where they needed to stand. They were between two fires. The Chinese drapers, next door to the carpenters, now began to light up, and, worse still, the houses at the back—three storied dwellings opening on Tung Tak Lane—narrow alley from Cochrane Street—had also caught fire. The carpenters' shops burnt fiercely, and from the windows of the next house a vast pall of black smoke poured into the street, as the thick fog of the day. The half-gutted firemen could scarcely see each other, and a cloud cleared away in a few minutes, revealing a serious increase in the dimensions of the outbreak. From half-a-dozen windows a body of flame leapt steadily, the four jets now playing seemed to have very little effect. Suddenly No. 20, the shop adjoining the one where the fire originated, burst into flame. There was now a considerable space on each side requiring attention, and not more than fifteen or twenty untrained firemen to give it. The tangled hose lay all over the street, utilising the force of its powerful pumps by the collected Chinese firemen dragged one here up and another down, everybody seemed in the way—and the fire was still spreading. A useful stream was playing from the opposite roof on to the drapers' shop, but despite that the fire spread to the next house and the whole six buildings were like so many reverberatory furnaces. Repeated falls took place inside, and it was evident that at least five out of the six must be gutted. So it proved; the flames spread from house to house very slowly, but whenever it did spread the place was gone. By half past eight Nos. 16 and 18 were mere shells, the twisted ironwork of the verandah alone keeping the contents walls up. No. 20 was burning out, the carpenters' and drapers' shops were gutted, and the next two seemed likely to be. Looking through, the white-hot walls of the four family-houses which were on fire behind could be seen. These burnt almost without a drop of water reaching them, it being difficult to reach a point where they could be commanded. The unchecked conflagration thus spread across the narrow alley—the party-walls confining it laterally. In Wellington Street, near the corner of the triangular block, were some lofty, well-furnished houses, and also a shop, occupied by a wealthy Chinaman, was seen from the front to have caught fire across the alley. The engine was panting hotly a few yards away, and a jet ought to have been easily obtained, but no jet through the doorway the crowd watched the flames rise until they burst out at the top-floor windows, but no firemen appeared. From next door the inmates were scurrying wildly, like rabbits from a warren, and on the opposite side of Wellington Street the alarmed tenants were hastily removing their worthless goods. It was now half-past nine, and Lynchhurst Terrace only one more shop was left, and that in a pretty well burnt state. The house at the back was up in flames, and a couple of jets could be spared for 88, Wellington Street. That was just the way. As soon as a place got hopelessly ablaze the Brigade began to deal with it. A length of hose was run down, and parted just as it was about to be directed; a second hose was brought, and again a joint gave way. The flames were lapping the topmost verandah, and there seemed a possibility of the woodwork across the street taking fire. Fortunately there was not much combustible matter in that house, and when the firemen did at last get to work the fire was soon got under control. The engine was kept going until two or three o'clock—breaking down before that time—and no further extension was seen. Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Lynchhurst Terrace, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 on the opposite side, four houses in Tung Tak Lane, and No. 90, Wellington Street, had been completely destroyed. The damage can only be roughly estimated, as, for instance, one man says he lost \$4,000 in notes, which may or may not be true. It probably amounts to \$25,000 or \$30,000. Most of it is covered by insurance. No. 18, Lynchhurst Terrace, is insured for \$20,000. We are sorry to have to comment unfavorably upon the efforts of the firemen, but we must say that a more gross exhibition of incompetence we have seldom seen. The Government Brigade worked manifestly, but ill-advisedly, and there was an incomprehensible delay in getting to work. The Volunteers "guyed" the business right at the most critical point, when they had a chance of stopping the outbreak in time. They were smoking pipes, asking for a drink, smoking a cigarette with the jet, or even smoking a pipe, and the fire was spreading. The firemen might have been better if they had been more interested. Altogether, as it was, was made of it. We hope that it will induce the authorities to consider the increase the strength of the Govern-

ment Brigade, and what is equally necessary, give them more pay. We can hardly expect men to work like Titans, and risk life and limb, for a dollar a week. As one man very fairly said—"D—n the economy!" The Government won't allow us a glass of beer even, and if a big official wants a year's leave he gets it, and a couple of thousand dollars to spend. As for the Volunteers, a good deal more drill and coolness are required before they will be of much real use.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

ONE DOLLAR NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—Permit me in reply to the paragraph contained in your issue of last night to point out that the issue of one dollar notes by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is limited, while the demand for them is very large, especially amongst the Chinese. The Bank can only issue a certain number of the notes in question, and that number was fixed by the Government in May 1875, and to this day the full number still continues in circulation. I am sure if holders of dirty or broken notes would hand them into the Bank they would be at once exchanged for new ones to any extent. Thanking you for publishing this,

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
"HORTATOR."
Hongkong, 29th August, 1888.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—As a spectator of the fire last evening in Lynchhurst Terrace, I was also an eye-witness of the splendid exertions of Superintendent Horspool and his subordinate officers and men in attacking the flames and in getting them under control by half past eight, that being about one hour and fifty minutes from the time of their breaking out and a period very much within that I reckoned on when viewing the conflagration at seven o'clock. I am informed, however, that a very great deal of property might have been saved if the full original complement of the Government Brigade men had been present. The reason they were not there was, according to the word of one of the officers, that they had resigned from the service in disgust on account of the inadequate figure of compensation. For the solution of this question of inadequate remuneration, much, no doubt, rests with the Governments, who could at any moment impose a Fire tax, but I think we may all agree that the insurance offices are all deeply interested in settling the matter with what was, not long ago, a very effective force. When the fire broke out in Wellington Street there was no hose ready in that thoroughfare, but fortunately the men were not long in connecting.

Yours truly,
SPECTATOR.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1888.

THE GAP ROCK LIGHT-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—Sir,—As the first practical move has been made for the construction of the Gap Rock light-house, by the visit to the rock of the Surveyor General one day last week, may I be permitted through the medium of your columns to point out to the shipping community of Hongkong that something as necessary—many people think more necessary—than the Gap Rock light-house is wanted at the two entrances of this great emporium of shipping, that something being what has previously been asked for in either your paper or any other, namely, a guide to the said entrances and a warning to the anxious against too close an approach to danger. To the merchants and managers of the shipping firms of the Colony it may be pointed out that far more delay in getting into this harbour is caused by fogs at certain seasons of the year than by the ordinary periodic darkness for which the Gap Rock light-house is to be constructed. I have made the land coming from the southward dozens of times and seldom had any difficulty during clear nights in picking up the islands. If a little too far west, I saw the Ladrões; if too far to the eastward, then I invariably made some of the Macao-marks, which the Gap Rock is the least conspicuous. Only on one occasion can I remember, did I first make the high land of Pakshim before the others, on that eastern line of islands. No doubt many seafarers can say the same. But let me ask, of what use is the most brilliant light, when a thick fog, or even an ordinary night mist has settled down over the islands? However, I would not be understood to say that the new light is not wanted; what I contend for is, that of the two I believe most mariners would prefer a half hour gun; but is there any good reason why we should not have both? What are the difficulties of having one of our own? Distant, and also at Gap Rock after the light-house has been built? Surely they are not greater than many others where a gun exists, either along the China coast or in many parts of Europe where guns are common enough. The cost of working a gun similar to some of those mounted on the Wellington Battery would be infinitesimal when put against the value of the commerce it would safeguard, and as to the distance of hearing the report, it is declared as a fact that the noise of caulkers' mallets have been heard, under favourable conditions, at a distance of six miles, or from the Dunbarthyn shipyards to the distant settlements in Lantry Castle. As this question has been previously discussed though not agitated to the extent that it deserves, I am, with others, utterly at a loss to understand why a port with such powerful maritime interests as Hongkong should be without its ordinary fog signals, why so many far less important harbours are so guarded. Is the "Tide-Barnacleism" of Government officials blocking the way, or what "in thunder" is the reason?

Yours faithfully,
MASTER MARINER.
Hongkong, August 28th, 1888.

[The Governor's message to the Legislative Council on the subject of the Gap Rock—published in last night's issue—reached us after the receipt of our correspondent's letter. "Master Mariner's" suggestions, which were strongly recommended by this journal some time ago, are deserving of consideration, and will doubtless be adopted. The Surveyor General has already pointed out to the Government the necessity for some kind of fog signal.—Ed. *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

OUR MACAO LETTER.

MACAO, August 28th, 1888.
Since writing to you yesterday I have been informed that Major Vaqueiras' death occurred on Sunday night, and not yesterday, as reported. The Sanitary Board kept the sad event as secret as they possibly could manage, but it soon transpired, and the numerous friends of the deceased expressed their indignation against Governor da Costa, for having sent into an infirmity, and leaving an officer who was in a perfect state of health, who did not belong to the corps quartered at Caillhas, and who had been exercising the important functions of a Fire Inspector.

The worthy Major knew that the order confining him within the lazarette was illegal, as were to many other measures lately adopted by Senhor Firmino da Costa, but he complied with his superior's command without murmur, provided himself with some brandy, and a box of cigars, got into a chair and was conveyed to the Caillhas lazarette. It is said he almost anticipated death, as in taking leave of his friends he told them he was afraid he would not see them again. A couple of days after his admission into the lazarette, he became a prey to choleraic diarrhoea; on partially recovering from this disease, fever ensued, as is usual in such cases; and on Sunday night he succumbed to the after-effects of cholera and fever—cerebral congestion. His friends in Macao are going to subscribe for a monument, to be raised to him either at the public cemetery, or at Caillhas, with an adequate inscription on it. I think they might very appropriately inscribe on Major Vaqueiras' tombstone the gladiator's dying salutation—"Ave, Caesar imperator! morituri te salutant." On the dissolution of the Municipal Chamber, the worthy Major had given vent to his own personal opinions, which being adverse to the Governor, and being duly reported to him by some of the miserable sycophants who abound in the Holy City, are stated to have led His Excellency to inflict condign punishment on his subordinate, by relieving him of his duties of Fire Inspector and assistant Sheriff, and packing him off to the cholera lazarette. It is to be hoped Governor da Costa and his wretched advisers will see their way to provide fund for the support of the orphan son of Major Vaqueiras, who is in a Lisbon college.

I hear that Capt. Gid died on Monday at the Green Island lazarette, leaving a widow and six children.

The re-elected members of the Corporation will take charge of our Municipal affairs to-day, and Governor da Costa has his decree of re-dissolution already drafted out, set in type and ready for despatch and publication. His Excellency is apparently determined to carry his point to the last; but as the burgesses of Macao are equally resolved upon exercising their rights without being scared by either Senhor da Costa's or even the whole of Portugal's threats, you may take it for granted that the old Corporation will be as often re-elected as it is dissolved. "The Old Brigade never surrenders."

The petition which several citizens sent to the Governor requesting the removal of the lazarettes from Macao to some island in the roadstead, has not been granted by His Excellency, who based his refusal on the authority of a Dr. Franco, that the lazarettes are not dangerous to public health. It is to be hoped that His Excellency, accompanied by his *fidus Achates*, the Colonial Secretary, and Dr. Franco, will give the inhabitants of Macao a practical illustration of the wholesomeness of these lazarettes, by taking their quarters in their midst.

Another newspaper will soon be published in this city, an essentially anti-gubernatorial lines. This is a great desideratum in a such a retrograde colony as Macao.

I can add very little to what I wrote you yesterday as regards Major Vaqueiras' untimely death. The Governor's advisers are now doing their best to free His Excellency from all responsibility in ordering the Major to proceed to the lazarette. They now maintain that the deceased, on being called to Government House was asked if he had any objections to go and live in the lazarette, and that he replied in the negative saying he was not afraid of cholera, or something to that effect; that it was Major Fonseca who instigated the Governor to appoint the deceased in charge of the men at the lazarette, a post which rightly devolved on Major Silva, who was in command of the troops landed from the *India*, in this gentleman, by the timely intervention of his secretary, Senhor Horta, the Deputy elect, succeeded in getting a substitute in the person of the deceased. All this gossip falls, however, to the ground when one peruses the Governor's despatch relieving Major Vaqueiras from his post of Fire Inspector and of substitute to the Sheriff; that document was accompanied by another officially censuring Major Vaqueiras for his proceedings; and it is also reported that the Governor had expressed a wish to send him off to Timor. That punishment should have followed censure is quite in the natural order of things.

The amount claimed by the proprietors of the *Forpale* Silk Filature against the Treasury is \$36,000, not \$15,000 as previously reported.

Fifteen more men from the Caillhas lazarette have been transferred to Taipa.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, August 27th.
Rioting took place at Amiens yesterday evening. The men on strike sacked and set fire to a factory, and afterwards prevented the firemen from extinguishing the flames. A company of cavalry appeared on the scene and charged the rioters with drawn swords, and succeeded in clearing the streets. The fire was controlled. The streets are now occupied by military.

AMENS, August 27th.
The ferment continues here, and the police and military are patrolling the streets. They have succeeded in dispersing the crowds.

PARIS, August 27th.
A conflict between men on strike and the police occurred here to-day.

LONDON, August 28th.
In the House of Commons there was a protracted debate on the report of the Committee on the Special Commission Bill. Amendments proposed by the House Secretary empowering the street of persons failing to answer summonses and punishing them for being guilty of contempt of court have been adopted. Numerous amendments were afterwards brought forward by the Irish members, but were rejected.

LONDON, August 28th.
With regard to Egypt, the Marquis of Salisbury at the Mansion House said that she was progressing rapidly, and had now become a solvent power. There were still dangers on her frontiers which require unrelaxed vigilance. England desires that Egypt should be strong enough to master internal disorder, and be able to resist external attack. Till then, his lordship said, England will remain in Egypt.

LONDON, August 28th.
In the House of Commons last night the Under-Secretary for India made a statement on the Indian Budget. Sir John Gorst explained that the deficit was entirely due to special expenditure on defences and to Burma, where, however, it was looked that there would be a gradual increase of revenue accompanied by a decrease of expenditure. Government expected that they would be able to impose the land tax at its full rate within five years of the annexation. The revenue in Burma was already increasing by Rs. 300,000.

Mr. Bradlaugh suggested that a Committee including natives be appointed to inquire into the administration of India.
Mr. J. M. Maclean deprecated the appointment of a committee, as it would tend to plunge India into prolonged and incessant political agitation. He favoured the reduction of the India Council and suggested that the members of that body be appointed for a term of five years.

Sir Robert Leithbridge advocated an inquiry in order to permit the officials implicated in the Decree Mining Concession to defend themselves.

Sir W. C. Plowden moved an amendment, the object of which was to place natives in the highest posts in India with a view to economy and to favour the suppression of the military commands in Madras and Bombay.

Sir John Gorst said that this would not economize, but would tend to increase centralization. The Under-Secretary deprecated an inquiry, and dwelt upon the improved condition of the people, and pointed out the increase of the imports and exports of India.

On a division Sir W. C. Plowden's amendment was rejected by 105 against 36 votes. The Budget was then adopted without a division.

In the House of Commons last night the Oaths Bill was read a third time, and the Imperial Defence Bill a second time.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16th August.
Mahmoud Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Finance, has been dismissed.

LONDON, August 11th.
In the House of Lords the Special Commission Bill was read a second time.

Sir Archibald Alison replaces Sir William Forster in the Indian Council.

The House of Commons agreed to the Lords' amendments to Local Government Bill and read a third time the Imperial Defence Bill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12th.
The railway between Sofia and Constantinople has been opened.

LONDON, August 12th.
Advices received from Chili state that a great calamity has occurred at Valparaiso. The reservoir there has burst, destroying one hundred houses and engulfing hundreds of souls.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 12th.
Russia maintains her demand for the departure of Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria. She also maintains the exclusion of Prince Alexander in connection with the settlement of the question, after the normal situation is restored. Russia will send a Commissioner who will restore diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Russia; she will then accept any legally elected Prince belonging to the Orthodox Church.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

It is on good authority that we are at length able to announce news which, if not very satisfactory, is at any rate of a promising nature. It comes, we take it, in response to the representations made many months ago by the Foochow Chamber of Commerce to our Minister at Peking regarding the deterioration of Foochow tea. His Excellency Li Hung-chang has been informed, and has addressed the Viceroy of this province on the subject, directing him to take such steps as he may deem necessary to bring about an improvement in the quality of the tea, and points out to him that this national industry is threatened with extinction unless some change is effected. Tea is wanted all over the world, the Viceroy of Chihli adds, but it will soon be entirely supplied by other tea-growing countries if China cannot produce quality as good and at the same time as moderate in price as that grown by her rivals. Such we are given to understand is a *précis* of the despatch received by the Viceroy of this province from Hang Chang. It is satisfactory as far as it goes, because it shows that some interest is taken in the matter in high quarters; but as it does not go nearly far enough we are rather sceptical of any good resulting. Let us hope that what is wanting in the despatch may be supplied by the Viceroy when he plans his course of action. The posting of proclamations in the towns and villages of the tea districts will be of no earthly use; it wants more than that to drive Chinese out of their accustomed groove.

We should like to have known that there was suggestion in the despatch to appoint a Government officer—one skilled in horticulture—to visit the tea districts and see what could be done. We shall not be far wrong in stating that cultivation of tea has been practically limited to the hoeing away of weeds to keep the plants from being choked. There has never been any pruning or manuring to speak of. Whether this arose from ignorance, negligence, or false economy, matters not now. There is no mistake about the deterioration that has taken place in the tea, and little doubt about the loss being in a certain stage of exhaustion. An efficient man, such as the officer above alluded to, would quickly gauge the extent of the mischief, and remedy it, and encourage the tea growers to carry it out. In this way we should soon be having good crops again. But besides good tea it is equally important to have it supplied at prices which will enable us to compete with the productions of India, Ceylon, and Java. We should like to have known that Li Hung-chang's despatch had suggested some practical way of lessening the cost to the foreign merchant. Pending the revision of the Treaty, when the duty will assuredly have to be reduced, His Excellency might have mentioned his intention of remitting the *tsin* tax and desired the Foochow Viceroy to look into the matter, with a view to having them reduced. The *tsin* is a war tax that is not rigidly chargeable in times of peace, and the local "queezers" are preposterous. Indian teas are shipped free of all these imposts; so that it is impossible for China teas to compete with them in the foreign markets clogged as their cost is with a heavy duty, *tsin*, and petty queerness. It is certainly a step in the right direction to have got the Chinese Government to move at all in the matter, and it is to be hoped that this may lead in time to the China tea trade being placed on a proper footing as regards other tea-producing countries. Foochow Echo.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th August, 1888.
During the last ten days there have been very heavy rains, and it was hoped that the weather would be more favourable, as there was hardly any fall yesterday, but today and last night the clouds opened again. The damage to the rising crops of millet, peas, beans, etc., has been very great, so much so that the demand for shirtings and other goods has quite stopped, and business generally is quiet. Many native houses, and some foreign dwellings have become uninhabitable on account of the walls and roofs falling in. There will be much distress amongst the poor Chinese, who are hopeless and destitute. We learn that the downpours of rain are quite unusual for this late season; for there has been no flood tide in the river owing to the freshets, and vessels have been swung to the ebb only the whole day, although the water rose at one time over the Bund, bridges have given way, and if the bad weather continues, there will be no means of communication with the interior. The Government is calling upon the landlords to impose the land tax at its full rate within five years of the annexation. The revenue in Burma was already increasing by Rs. 300,000.

Mr. Bradlaugh suggested that a Committee including natives be appointed to inquire into the administration of India.
Mr. J. M. Maclean deprecated the appointment of a committee, as it would tend to plunge India into prolonged and incessant political agitation. He favoured the reduction of the India Council and suggested that the members of that body be appointed for a term of five years.

19th August, 1888.
There is some danger of this port being flooded on account of the great inundations which are within a short distance from the Settlement. If the wind blows strongly from the North there is a chance of the tide, which will rise for the next two days, not being so high as anticipated. St. Swin's set in with rain, and although there has not been a daily downpour, the reputation of the Saint has been well kept up as far as a good average goes. Anyhow, for the last fortnight there has scarcely been any dry weather, and the ordinary dwellings of the Chinese, being built with mud walls and roofs to match, are falling about like brown paper. The water in the lower parts of the country is from 5 to 20 feet deep, which means drowning or starvation to thousands of natives. Many poor wretched people have arrived from the interior in boats and on foot. The freshets in the river have caused ships to swing to the ebb-tide for some days, and the timber, millet stalks and other debris which float out to sea, too clearly denote the vast destruction to life and property caused by the volume of water with which the districts for at least twenty miles are covered. Beyond the Bar we learn that it is even worse than here, and that dead bodies of poor human beings, pigs, fowls, etc., are constantly seen. They had probably been washed out of the city of Kaichow and its neighbourhood miles from the river, descending suddenly raised the water in the Walled City itself to the height of 20 feet. The German gunboat *Albatross* and other steamers are obliged to keep steam up to stem the tide, and it is difficult for them to communicate with the shore, or to do any landing or shipping. The water came over the Bund at spring tide and it is feared with the full moon that the feat will be repeated. There are not any hills to take shelter on in case of an inundation, and we only hope if it must happen, that it will be, when we have as now, three or four good hospitable steamers in port, where we shall be free not only from drowning, but from falling walls, chimney pots and such like useful articles—useful when kept in their proper place. *N. C. Daily News.*

A month ago the natives of Yingtau were daily going in processions to the Temple at the back of the Customs premises, or "chinchinning" loss to bring them rain, as the country "for a long period" had suffered from drought, and fears were entertained that the crops would be entirely spoiled. These processions were amusing enough to look at, the men and children forming their ranks with a green willow branch and their heads, a hideous figure of the water dragon; but although foreigners could see the ludicrous nature of the business, with the natives it was real earnestness. Since then, of course in response to their prayers, rain has fallen, and for the last ten days in such quantities that the country for miles and miles around is inundated and whole towns and villages have been washed away, causing the greatest distress among the people. Immediately around us affairs are bad enough. There is scarcely a house that has not let in the water copiously; chimneys have come down, crashing through roofs and flooring; and in one instance the whole of the side of a drawing-room wall fell in, burying under the debris several people who were quite unharmed and people are sleeping with tarpaulins and sails over their beds to keep the rain off. But whilst we suffer such discomfort the wretched Chinese have been simply ruined. Their mud houses, under the continuous rain, have dissolved like lumps of sugar, and those more substantially built have fallen as if made of a pack of cards, and blown down by a puff of wind; numerous deaths have been reported from these causes.

It is not here, however, that the suffering and devastation has been greatest, but over to the north-east, up the river, where acres upon acres of grain are under water and whole towns submerged. Yesterday the current in the river was running with an eight-knot speed, and on its surface floated by tables and chairs, window and door frames, melons, cucumbers, onions and other field products, dead dogs and chickens; and the millet stalks of houses—all and messengers, speeding their way to the ocean, of terrible distress above. Thousands are reported drowned, tens of thousands must be homeless and perhaps perishing of hunger. There is no way of getting at them from the current, which has such force that the German gunboat *Albatross*, lying off the Settlement, has had to steam full speed up to her anchors to prevent being drifted away. The day before yesterday the *Taiwan* broke adrift, but happily grounded on the north shore, whence she soon floated off on the rising tide and proceeded on her voyage unhurt. The rain, as I write, is still falling steadily and it is more than likely to continue to the wane of the moon, in which case we shall certainly have more houses down, fields will be turned into lakes, roads into rivers, and the misery among the natives will be intense. An incoming steamer reported the Gulf full of dead bodies. *—Mercury.*

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
August 21st, 1888.
The season is at its height; most of the hotels are full of visitors, mostly ladies and children, who are enjoying the cool weather and sea bathing of Chefoo. The summer has been so far an exceptional one, as rain has been rather prevalent, by which the "Upper Ten" were prevented from having their regular tennis parties.

The Chinese squadron arrived here three weeks ago and left again after five days stay for Port Arthur; six of the large cruisers returned on the 18th inst.; two of them left yesterday for Formosa, where a revolt of soldiers is said to have broken out, while the others will leave to-morrow for Wei-hai-wei. The Japanese Squadron, consisting of six vessels, arrived here on the 10th, and left again to-day. A British and a German gunboat are in the harbour.

H. F. the Taoist gave a grand dinner at the Beach Hotel, to which all the foreign Consuls were invited. This well known hotel, which so fully deserves its high reputation, is crowded, as is usual during the season, and notwithstanding the heat of summer, dancing has been enjoyed there many a night. The heavy rains this year have badly spoiled the roads, and the Chefoo Road Committee have plenty of work before them; provided their funds prove sufficient for the purpose.

The want of a Town Band is badly felt here; the band of the Chinese flag ship played once in the Commissioner's garden, while that of the Japanese flag ship was playing yesterday in Messrs. Cornaby & Co's garden, but these treats were only for the "Upper Ten."

Trade is very dull at least the merchants say so; the market in former years full of sailing vessels, which brought a nice commission into the pockets of the agents, is only visited by coasting steamers, and the arrival of a sailing vessel causes now quite an excitement. In a wayward, one of the staple articles, only a very limited business is done this year, as those who shipped last year seem still to suffer from the losses they sustained.

The weather is now lovely; a clear blue sky, with a moderate N.W. breeze, and the thermometer showing 75 degs; at 10 p.m. more, and the moon will be seen, and by the middle of next month it will be so cold that the visitors will go back to their sweet homes. *—Mercury.*

THE "HAMILTON VARIETY" IN COREA.

"Twas this way," he came here on the *Owari*, Himself, one other, and two maids forlorn;
He took us in—but some day he'll be sorry
That he was born.

He called himself the "Hamilton Variety,"
And guaranteed to all a show first-class.
The shining lights of Chemulpo society
Were there *en masse*.

The ladies, eyes and cheeks with pleasure glowing,
The consular and diplomatic corps,
The Customs people, who see all that's going,
And sometimes more.

Of Jackies from the steamers there were plenty,
The officers were all there to a man.
The curtain rose at eight, and at eight-twenty
The show began.

Some "Marshall" music on a lame piano
(As Pope would say), dragged its slow (?) length
Along,
And then a maiden with a cracked soprano
Burst forth in song.

The audience, with pale lips and breath abated,
Stared at that ancient songstress in amazement
While listening to a gem which antedated
Pompeii's last days.

Her effort was applauded in a manner
Which showed that with good spirits all were
flush.
She came again, and sang "Eileen Alanna"
Without a blush.

Another sang in costume shocking,
Whose scanty curtailed skirt exposed to view
Thick ankles and big feet in striped stocking,
And white kid shoe.

Again the first one came and gave a ditty
Which grandpa used to sing in days of yore;
That audience came to time, both game and
gritty,
With loud encore.

Song followed song, each with a double chorus,
Pale ghosts of ballads dead long years ago;
The "Little Brown Jug" shed its influence o'er us,
And "No, sir, no."

Pender with wild excitement was on fire;
Welch's condition moved his friends to tears;
The racket was too much for Captain Meyer,
Who called for beers.

Their repertoire, we thought they'd never end it,
Did end at last to our intense relief;
Then came a farce, one thing to recommend it,
'Twas rather brief.

Old "Hamilton" Variety and his madam
Afflicted with jokes, which I believe
Were first invented by our parent Adam
To tickle Eve.

And when those jokes came one upon another,
Moth-eaten, mouldy, pointless, vapid, flat,
I really feared that one young man would smother
Right where he sat.

No feeble joke, however stout, repulsed him;
And any reference to Chemulpo,
No matter what it was, at once convulsed him,
And off he'd go.

Once Hamilton, with jocular loquacity,
Referred to London and Trafalgar Square,
Then one young man, in consular capacity,
Fell off his chair.

At last when we began to doubt our sanity,
The curtain fell midst plaudits long and loud,
And Hammy, stepping forth, with suave urbanity
Addressed the crowd:

Thanked us for our sincere enthusiasm,
Said he must leave on the "O'Mary Mara."
(At which her gallant captain had a spasm)
Then—*ayonara*.

Next morning more than one disgusted Jacky
Was gunning for his scalp, but he was gone;
He hid himself away to Nagasaki
At early dawn.

That we endured him does, I know, seem queer,
But 'till bet any sum you care to name
That, after spending six months in Corea,
You'd do the same.

Enough I went away on the *Owari*,
Himself, one other, and two maids forlorn;
He took us in—but some day he'll be sorry
That he was born.

F. M. BOSTWICK,

U. S. S. Palo.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 17th, 1888.

During the last week or two sickness and the death rate have greatly increased amongst the Chinese. This is perhaps due to a variety of causes. Among them may be reckoned the sudden change of weather and temperature that came to us early last week. It had been very hot, and for a few days dry as well, when there came a period of heavy, overhanging clouds, and damp, strong winds, with occasionally a light sprinkle of mist. The air, as compared with that of the few preceding days, was chilly. This was followed by a heavy downfall of rain, continuing during the greater part of three days, with slight interruptions. We have now been three days without rain, but the sky is not clear, and the air is steamy and oppressive. These changes were well adapted to promote disease, where there was any weakness or predisposition towards it in the system already.

While the general health of the foreign community has been good this season, two persons have succumbed to the fell destroyer, and fallen victims perhaps to this peculiar state of the weather. Mr. S. E. Williams of Chefoo, formerly of this place, who was here on business, was taken severely ill on Monday evening and died before morning. And Mr. A. C. Wyllie, visiting with his son-in-law, Mr. W. C. C. Anderson, was taken ill last evening, and died early this morning. Both these gentlemen had been slightly ailing for a few days previously, but in neither case was the trouble thought to be serious. These cases enforce the importance of the greatest care at this season of the year, when sudden changes are so frequent.

The river has risen, but not enough to cause apprehension of any serious consequences at this present time. But the weather has a very unsettled appearance, and more rain may fall at any time, pouring such a volume of water into the river as will endanger its banks.

I have heard it intimated that the railroad to the K'ai Ping mines is likely to be opened for general travel about the end of this month. *N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

17th August, 1888.

Our very hot, sultry, close, uncomfortable, and suffocating weather has somewhat abated. The heat is still, however, very great and, excepting with rain, wind and somewhat large hail stones, we have had no rain worthy of the name. The two or three occasional small showers will perhaps tide the farmers over difficulties, but we have not yet had much over four inches of rain the whole season. If we are to make up our ordinary rainfall, we must have a playful August and September. On August 3rd we had another thunderstorm with two inches of rain when some trees were blown down, particularly a large one in one of Dr. Edkins' courts. On the 3rd (6th moon, 6th day) the official birthday of the Emperor was celebrated. All the high officials went to the Palace to offer their congratulations. The Customs had a holiday in honour of the occasion. On the 5th (Chinese 28th) the foreign Legations kept the birthday as notified by the Yamen, which is the real birthday, but the day being Sunday, no particular respect could be shown it being the rule to fly the Legation flags on that day. The Chinese observe the 26th, as the 28th is a fast day in the Chinese calendar. On the evening of the 6th we had another thunderstorm with the most brilliant lightning and two inches of rain with high wind.

Sir Robert Hart gave the second of his brilliant evening entertainments on the 6th. The performance of jugglers took place from 6 to 8 o'clock, dinner from 8 to 10 o'clock, and fireworks from 10 until near midnight. The company fortunately had dispersed and reached home before the storm of that evening burst. We observed H.E. the French Minister and Madame Lempire, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Marchese and others among the invited guests. Mr. Bland and Mr. Hancock have left for Shanghai and Hankow respectively; Mr. Moorhead leaves shortly for Swatow. Several new arrivals at the Customs are shortly expected.

It is with much pleasure that I have to inform you that Prince Chun has lately been making rapid and altogether unexpected progress towards recovery. He can now walk, and the power of his hands is also returning. He is already taking part in business affairs. Much delay in various matters has been caused by his long indisposition.

The entire staff of the British Legation came in from the Hills on the 9th. The British Minister had an interview at the Tsung-li Yamen on the following day.

Our rainy season may be said to have begun on Sunday the 12th, with an East wind and a steady and heavy downpour. In twelve hours seven inches of rain fell. We are now making up for our early drought.

Since the above, more rain has fallen, to the extent of some five inches. The roads have been turned into the usual quagmire. It rained so badly on last Wednesday, 15th, that Sir Robt Hart's usual garden party did not take place. Since the 3rd the heat has greatly moderated and now we are enjoying pleasant weather.

The Emperor and Empress were to have visited the Seventh Prince on the 13th, but owing to the rain and the subsidence of the elevated, central road, the visit was postponed till the 15th. Matters did not even then mend, for the 15th fell and the newly made roadway became a "jumble of chaos," to use a rather expressive Californian phrase, and now the visit has been arranged for the 20th, when we hope Jupiter Pluvius will not deign to wet the Imperial feet. *—North China Daily News.*

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

OLD or BROKEN NOTES will be EXCHANGED for new ones on application at the Offices of the Corporation.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. [845]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

4th DRAWING.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the Stipulations contained in the BONDS of this LOAN, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 1st September, 1888, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.
170 BONDS NOS.

18	22	37	58	81	96	109
140	148	177	190	206	234	239
270	275	296	309	333	359	363
370	404	424	444	457	471	487
520	533	554	561	585	610	621
640	659	676	701	704	733	744
763	785	797	817	840	863	879
882	904	920	942	950	975	1007
1024	1034	1051	1062	1086	1101	1117
1140	1158	1186	1193	1203	1235	1253
1262	1282	1311	1315	1343	1359	1383
1394	1414	1432	1447	1464	1484	1490
1497	1501	1515	1532	1552	1579	1588
1607	1618	1620	1634	1656	1666	1690
1714	1723	1749	1765	1798	1814	1820
1852	1865	1879	1894	1910	1940	1944
1970	1995	2013	2021	2035	2051	2069
2091	2110	2138	2148	2172	2185	2194
2220	2236	2263	2270	2293	2317	2331
2339	2360	2391	2400	2427	2437	2447
2472	2495	2508	2520	2540	2562	2588
2596	2610	2633	2651	2676	2685	2700
2730	2741	2767	2785	2788	2805	2826
2843	2865	2886	2894	2924	2933	2953
2976	2990					

For £100 EACH = £170,000.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

W. H. GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant. Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [856]

NOTICE.

ROSE & Co. beg to inform the Community of Hongkong that in order to facilitate their STOCK-TAKING the door of their STORE will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 1st September to a few days after.

Due notice will be given when re-opening again. Important and Special Orders can be sent in by the dwelling house entrance, next door to Messrs. Wotton & Deacon, Solicitors. Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [847]

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Talbot will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1888. [844]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA."
2,000 Tons Register, F. H. Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C. and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 13th September, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on 4th October.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$16.00
To San Francisco..... 175.00
To all Common Points in Canada..... 230.00
To Liverpool..... 300.00
To London..... 305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 12th September.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [846]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 18th September, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco..... \$200.00
To San Francisco and return..... 350.00
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 330.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, & value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company. No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [848]

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as a SHIP CHANDLER, STOREKEEPER, SAIL-MAKER, AUCTIONEER, SHIP'S COMPRADORE, and GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT at this Port, in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. C. GERARD & Co.

J. G. GÖTZ, [842]

Amoy, 17th August, 1888.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 4th September, at 8.30 to 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [843]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who wish the Mail Edition of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" posted to their friends in Europe, America, the Australasian Colonies, &c., can have their copies sent direct from this Office without extra charge (excepting postage) by sending address.

The Mail Supplement of "The Hongkong Telegraph" is supplied to Subscribers gratis. Hongkong, 19th August, 1888.

Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "BELGIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [82]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship "MOYUNE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 31st inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded under notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1888. [829]

To be Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [82]

MACAO.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURNISHED.

A BUNGALOW, opposite the Public Gardens, at the western end of the Praya Grande. Excellent water supply, and Servants quarters attached. Rent very moderate.

